REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,655.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

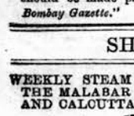
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. James, on SATURDAY, the 4th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

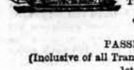
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander N. R. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Poro Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

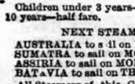
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer NAPLES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP LADY EGIDIA.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the above vessel from CALCUTTA and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to PAY the FREIGHT due and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Ship Lady Egidia.

Bombay, 30th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

his Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
DECCAN	3429	550	..J. D. Gaby	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	520	..G. C. Burne ..	18th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	..W. Woolcott..	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA....	2485	450	..C. Anderson ..	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	456	..R. T. Dundas ..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3763	600	..A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird.....	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	....Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

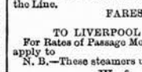
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL .....29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL .....27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE.....10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers invariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

A collection of K. O. Punkha protector, table and hanging lamps, hurricane, carriage, and hand lamps, stable and reading lamps, spare chimney globe, &c., &c.

Rich cut glass ware consisting of decanters, hock, wine, claret, champagne, glasses, goblets, ½ and 1 pint tumblers, finger cups, soda tumblers, &c.

Samples of plated ware, penknives, false jewellery, towels, shirts, Japanese travelling tea pots in cane baskets, paper fancy umbrellas, lanterns, &c.

1 case samples of superior felt hats.
1 case cashmere cloth.
1 case harness composition, liquid, polishing paste, jet oil, black dubbing, saddle paste, black dye, burnswick black, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road), TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq., the same comprises a set of rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, tea and breakfast services, best platedware, such as cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tea pot, pickle, biscuit box, butter dish, a set of best electro plated Bead pattern spoons and forks, teaset, cutlery by "Robson," linen, &c., handsome English walnutwood, and carved blackwood furniture, such as a square dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, handsome English walnutwood oblong, and pier tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers with mirror backs, handsome chromolithographs and engravings in gold frames, rich Brussel's carpet, teapoys, handsome table ornaments, an English harmonium with 6 stops, handsome brass bedstead, camp cots, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c., &c.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman :—

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built miniature brougham.
A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape galloways.

The plants will be sold at 7 A.M. on Saturday next, they comprise several varieties of each of the following :—Acalypha, Poivrea, Cissus, Dracœna, Begonia, Jatropha, Malpighia, Clerodendron, Croton, Caladium, Colens, Lycapodium, Rose, Ferns, Geranium, &c., &c., besides plants of Araucari Bidwelli, Higginsia, Ghiesbright, Geemeras, Fittonia, Solanum Coriscium, Caladium, Argyrites, Dalechampa, Gardenia, Meyenia, Plumbago, Arthrostemma, Lineatum, Eronthemum, Honeysuckle, Ixora, Verbena, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

A single barrelled pin fire fowling piece, by H. Thompson and Co., with complete apparatus.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built brougham, in excellent order.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of valuable and choice plants, at No. 112, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, next, the 7th and WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November, at 6 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of plants belonging to Surgeon R. W. Graham, the same consisting of pancratium, gardinia, allamanda, clerodendron, stephenotis, duranta alba, myrtle, poveria, passion flower, beaugamvillia, petrea, croton, myœnia, bexoncentris, coccines, palm, acacia rubrifloru, entada persœtia, hoya, aralia, jukes pea, sweet briar, hybiscus, alocasia, hedychun, sanchesia, champa, dahlias, lilies, cowslip creeper, honeysuckle, variegated plantain, geraniums, antegonum, English and Bangalore roses, caladiums, ferns, &c.

Catalogues are published and the plants are now on view.

N.B.—The sale of household furniture is postponed till Tuesday the 5th and Wednesday the 6th December.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, rifle, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain W. S. Hore.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and porcelainware, a cottage pi-no, a light office brougham, a serviceable horse, &c., at Byculla, next to the Byculla Club.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c., the property of W. H. Goods, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THENEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD,
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
ENGAGEMENT OF
THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST,
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

The performance will commence with the laughable Farce,
BOWLED OUT.
And conclude with
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1873-1876.

THE NOTICE given calling an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, is hereby CANCELLED.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd November 1876.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per Share (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) will be PAID on and after the 4th instant to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 2nd idem, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd November 1876.

DECCAN AND KHANDEISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by the Working Committee of the Deccan and Khandesh Famine Relief Fund. Subscribers are requested to PAY the amounts of their subscriptions either into the Agra Bank, Limited, or to the Undersigned at the Office of the Mosarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
Secretaries.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, the SHOP in Meadow Street, with Upper-floor and Godowns, at present occupied by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, the SHOP in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., Auctioneers. Rent Rs. 60.

The OFFICES in Military Square Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. A. C. Daly and Co. Rent Rs. 70.

A RESIDENCE in Oak Lane for Rs. 40, and another in Bell Lane for Rs. 25.

An entire STABLE in Bell Lane for Rs. 45.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED FOX TERRIERS. Apply by LETTER ONLY to "R. G.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—In answer to numerous Letters, "WIRES" begs to state that the BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO advertised for sale HAS BEEN SOLD.

MAGGIE—Why lose your temper ? Meet me VICTORIA GARDENS, TO-MORROW, 5-30 ; if inconvenient usual day and hour next week. WATTY.

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Price Rs. 100. Can be seen on two hours' notice at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, CHEROOTS, CIGARS and every requisite for Smokers at W. J. ESSAI'S, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BLACK ENGLISH COB. Price Rs. 200. A capital riding Horse. Apply to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SMALL DECCAN TAT FOR SALE—sound, quiet to ride or drive, 6 years. Price Rs. 100. Address "A. E. I.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, PRIMEST HAMS RECEIVED OVERLAND. Apply to RUSTOMJEE & Co., No. 1, Marine Lane, Fort.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—ENGLISH SOUTH BOWNS. For particulars apply at the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

LOUIS FRANK,
PICTURE FRAME MAKER, CARVER AND GILDER, AND GENERAL DECORATOR.

OIL OR WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS OF INDIAN SCENERY PAINTED TO ORDER.

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS, Mounted and Framed in any Style.

GOLD FRAMES IN EVERY KIND OF ORNAMENTATION made on the premises under European Superintendence.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLOURED IN OIL AND TINTED IN WATER COLOURS.

Contracts entered into and estimates furnished for the Decoration of PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

LOUIS FRANK.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation o the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

	In Bond.	
* One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 16 0	„ „
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 17 0	„ case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each...	„ 19 0	„ „
* One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete.....	„ 23 0	„ barrel.
** Two Stars	„ 18 8	„ dozen.
*** Three Stars.....	„ 21 8	„ „
*** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 32 8	„ „

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 per cent. discount off Bond Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising spurious imitations of the above, Brandy by buying empty Barrels, Flasks, and Half-flasks of their (Bisquits) Brand, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand which is to be had of all respectable dealers.

Any one giving us information that will lead to the discovery of this treachery will be rewarded.

Consumers generally will greatly aid us by destroying the labels of such Barrels, Flasks or Half-flasks after the contents are used.

From our part we offer to buy such empties in quantities of not less than 20 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PARAS. 10 and 11 of the notice dated Bombay Castle, 24th October 1876, are CANCELLED, and the following are substituted :—

10. The Tenders for grain should be for two months certain. Estimated quantity about Six Thousand Maunds of Bajri and Jowari. Samples to accompany Tender. At the expiration of 2 months fresh Tenders will be invited.

11. The amount of Deposit to accompany Tender is reduced to Rs. 1,500.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

MAHABLESHWAR ! MAHABLESHWAR !

BEST arrangements as usual. Comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35 ; and good new built easy running TONGAS at Rs. 29, including all charges.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

SHEFTON MALLET PALE ALE, bottled by Leonard Cox & Co., at Rs. 4½ per dozen Quarts.
Also,
Best DEVONSHIRE CYDER, by Ward & Son, at Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, one CHRONOMETER by Fourhouse and French.
One BAROMETER.
One COURSE INDICATOR by Lilley and Son.
One SEXTANT by Crichton.
One OPERA GLASS.
One WEATHER GLASS.
One PIANO by J. Broadwood and Sons. Apply to

COWASJEE JEMSETJEE,
No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND & Co. have just received from First-class Makers for the Season a Stock of Saddlery, Harness, Military Equipments of the newest Regulation, Riding and Driving Whips, Hunting, Dress and Ladies' Spurs, Cricketing, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, and Racquet Kits and all Stable Requisites.

ROWLAND & CO.,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE REVD. G. MOORE, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Great Wollaston, offers a COMFORTABLE HOME to FOUR or FIVE CHILDREN, whose parents are residents abroad. The Vicarage is situated in a VERY HEALTHY LOCALITY near to Westbury Station between Shrewsbury and Welshpool. For references and further particulars apply to REVD. G. MOORE, Great Wollaston Vicarage, Shrewsbury, England.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 4th November, at Noon, 65 cases of CONFISCATED COUNTRY LIQUOR will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Carnac Bunder. Samples of the Liquor can be seen on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, an ASSISTANT to the Agent at Canning. Any person possessing local experience and knowledge of the management of Sunderban Estates will be preferred. Applications with Testimonials and references should be forwarded to the Undersigned.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager,
Port Canning and L. I. Company, Limited.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby WARNED against receiving, discounting or advancing money upon a DRAFT DRAWN by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, BOMBAY, on its BRANCH at COLOMBO for Rs. 1,930, dated the 31st March, 1876, and made PAYABLE on demand to Mr. THOMAS EDGINGTON or order. Notice of the loss of the said Draft having been duly given to the Branches of the said Bank at Colombo, Bombay and Madras, and PAYMENT thereof having been STOPPED. The Draft has not been endorsed by the said Mr. Thomas Edgington and is not now negotiable by him or by any person whomsoever as the Undersigned have a charge or lien on the said Draft and the monies represented thereby created by the said Mr. Thomas Edgington and any party being in possession

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND NOV, 1876.

THE only public political telegram in up to the time of writing, is Reuter's of yesterday confirming the Russian ultimatum reported on the previous day, and there can be no doubt that the position thus shown is sufficient to cause great anxiety as to the future. It is reported, however, that private telegrams have been received stating that the armistice proposed by Russia has been agreed to by Turkey and the general tenor of the commercial advices from London is such as to lend credence to the report.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very firm and a large business was done, the day's sales reaching 25,000 bales of which 6,000 were Surats. In spot prices an advance of ⅛d. is quoted in Fair Bengal and 1/16 d. in Fair Cocconada and G. F. Tinnevelly, but Bombay and American descriptions are apparently unchanged. To arrive G. F. Western September-October shipment *via* Cape is quoted at 4 13/16 ; G. F. Tinnevelly October-November shipment at 5⅛d. and Fair Dhollerah November-December shipment, at 4⅝d. per lb., the latter being an advance of 5/16d. per lb. from the lowest point touched of late. The Manchester Piece Goods Market shows a good enquiry, but business is checked by higher prices being asked.

From New York Tuesday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands ready at 11¼ cents. but futures are 1/16 lower, January shipment being 11 9/16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	32,000	30 000	28,000
Four days' ,, ...	103,000	87,000	72,000
Total since 1st Sept	925,500	825,000	725,000

Coffee in London is firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Bombay Linseed is quoted 1s. 6d. and Ferozepore Rapeseed 6d. per quarter lower.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in the full amount being allotted at 1s. 8⅛d. per Rupee, £75,000 by telegraph being done at the same rate. The proportions allotted to the different Presidencies were—£22,200 to Calcutta, £145,000 to Bombay, and £3,300 to Madras. The rate is about what was generally expected on this side, and may be taken as showing a decrease in the demand for remittance to this side, the last allotments having been at 1s. 8⅛d. to 1s. 8 9-16d. Bar Silver is not quoted by Reuter, but private messages are said to quote 53d. per oz. which, if correct, is a decline of ⅛d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened at yesterday morning's level, showing that the advance which took place in the afternoon was not based on legitimate grounds.

The business done to-day has been small, and the Market is not strong, there being more buyers than sellers at current rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 8 ⅛d. to 9/16d.		,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 9/16d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in 60 days' sight drafts at 99 1-16 ; demand is still at par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker again and any little demand there was has disappeared. We call Fours, Rs. 99½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with, if anything, an easier tendency. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. lower. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Great Eastern, and Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 10 in Flemings, while Goculdas Morarjee and Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 per share higher. Mazagon Land Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 20 and Bombay Burma Trading Rs. 10 per share.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has been very firm with an active demand, and a fair business has been done for export at an advance of Rs. 2 per share. The local mills are also strong buyers at comparatively high rates, and unless adverse news comes from Liverpool there is every appearance, looking to the small stocks here, of a high range of values being maintained. A purchas is reported of 100 bales new Fairpore fully Good Fair at Rs. 186 per candy, January delivery, but it requires confirmation.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-5 by steamer for Liverpool. The engagements being made however are all by steamers yet to arrive, neither steamer nor sailing ship being at present on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet. The backward tendency of Exchange and hardening prices in Manchester, render importers less willing sellers, but the up-country demand is still very slack.

COALS continue very firm with, if anything, a firmer tendency.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP CENTENNIAL, 1 286 tons, Captain J. M. Bearse, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

H. M. S. DIAMOND, 1,405 tons, Captain George S. Rosenquest, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomali (September 27th.)

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP PEARL, 366 tons, Captain McGregor, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Coast, with a general cargo, and 250 deck passengers.

THE SHIP WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 1,263 tons, Captain T. Douglas, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (via Cape) with a cargo of 1,910 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINGOELA, 315 tons, Captain N. H. Sayer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Grant, Mr. Stace, and 213 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. DECCAN. 2,156 tons, Captain J. D Gaby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cbina, &c, with China Mails general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong to Bombay Mr and Mrs. N. D. Ollis and four children, and Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez and child. From Galle, to Bombay—nine native Companies servants. From Yokohama to Southampton—Mrs. Hodgson—From Yokohama to Southampton.—Capt. Seymour, and Mr. R. Jackson. From Singapore to Southampton—Lieut Cole. From Madras to Southampton.—Col. J. T. Hilliard.

ALONG VOYAGE.—An hermetically sealed bottle was found by a Malay, named Mat Saman, on the 5th inst. at 3 P.M. at Qualla Kangkong on the Coast of Quedah, in Lat. 5° 50' North, Long, 100° 50' East of Greenwich. The bottle contained sand with a paper in German, a translation of which we append. It must have drifted a direct distance of over 2,500 miles, after it was thrown overboard 60 miles N. E. of Socotra or about 90 miles from Aden. "This bottle was dropped overboard at 1 P.M.—February 1875 in Lat 13° 38',48,' North. Long, 56° 19' 30' East of Greenwich by the Commander on board H. I. M. Ship Elizabeth on her voyage from Singapore to Aden." The bottle was ballasted with sand. Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the Imperial Admiralty at Berlin after filling up overleaf." The remainder of the document appears to have been entirely damaged and destroyed.—*Penang Gazette*, Oct. 14.

Regarding the system of pilotage in Calcutta as exposed in the loss of the Cawdor Castle the *Statesmen* writes :—"now, knowing what we do of human nature, we do not exceedingly wonder whether the present system can work well ; but our object rather is to elicit a full discussion about it, now that this lamentable disaster has occurred, than to dogmatize about it. How is a stranger like Captain Greig of the Cawdor Castle coming to this port, to know anything of the fitness of the pilots individually, for the handling of his ship? He finds Mr. Simons to be a pilot of 18 years' service. Mr. Simons is a perfect stranger to him, but he is asked by a friend to take him, and supposing him to be as competent an any man in the service, he does so, only to find after the loss of his ship, that Mr. Simons is known *inside* the service itself not to understand the handling of such large vessels. It seems to us that there is something frightfully wrong in a system under which this is possible ; and that some one is heavily to blame for it.

WRECK AT GALLE.

Galle, Oct. 23.

I WIRED you this afternoon and a second telegram was sent you this evening regarding the striking of the Saint Peter, ship, belonging to Cassell's of Liverpool, with coals from Cardiff, agents for orders Messrs. Clark, Spence and Co. The Saint Peter is a vessel of 1,426 tons, commanded by Captain M'Clean. I reached Gindurah at about half past 4 or 5 o'clock ; endeavours were made to get off to the ship which was lying some one or two hundred yards only from the shore, but the surf was so high and there was such an under current that it was as well it did not undertake the perilous journey. The boat I was in was gone off in capsized shortly after she left the shore. The Captain came off in a catamaran, and I gathered from what he said that he had struck on the "Whale" rock—a mistake as he struck on the middle Gindurah Rock ; he further added, he had taken a native pilot on board, and it may be this individual was not sufficiently acquainted with the coast, from the vessel coming to grief ; as an inquiry will be held I refrain from comments. The ship must have struck at about three o'clock, and all I can say is that the Captain deserves great credit, for the able manner in which he brought his ship in to where she is at present lying, at the mouth of the Gindurah river. If anchors only are thrown out at the stern, the cargo (coals) can yet be landed I believe. Lighters must be used, they will be cheaper than carts, and if one of the Trinity boats can be obtained to tow these lighters in, the landing of the coals will be a comparatively easy matter. The face of the Saint Peter striking in the Gindurah Rocks has nothing to do with Galle harbour, as these rocks, as you are aware, are some four or five miles out of Galle on the Colombo road. What Government will not put buoys on them no mortal person can say ; they know the danger of these rocks as well as you or I, and why I ask, why are not steps taken to make the situation of these rocks clear. Two thousand rupees, I suppose, would cover the cost. I trust the matter will be taken up at home in England by the Board of Trade, and that the Imperial Government will insist that these rocks shall be buoyed ; such an order will have the effect of showing up the parsimony of the Ceylon Government, which can afford to fritter away hundreds of pounds sterling in buying cases for a Colombo Museum, while two hundred pounds to be spent on the Gindurah Rock—a question in which life is concerned—is refused. We may be only a poor "fishing village" but we look to His Excellency the Governor as our Queen's representative, even if our own annual vote for Galle harbour is not spent; to see that the lives of strangers who approach our port may at least be protected.

The Saint Peter is at present in some three fathoms of water.—*Ceylon Times.*

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	William Douglas ...	Douglas	Liverpool, July 6.
2	Deccan (s).....	Gaby	Shanghai, Oct 6.
	H M S May Frere..	Guthrie	Bushire, Sept 14.
	H M S Diamond ...	Rosanquet ...	Trincomali, Sept 27.
	Pearl (s)	Dickson	Bangkok.
	Vingoela (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, Oct 29.
	H M S Thetis	Ward	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Pride of England ...	Nash	Calcutta.
	Amazon (s)	Nacod	P. & Mozambique.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor ...	Kutch & Coast.

Ship Centennial, Bearse, for Calcutta, obtained port clearances yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Deccan. for Aden, Suez, &c.
Steamer Kashgar, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—29 bales skins, P H A C M Shah and Co ; 1,068 bags rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 2 cases P feathers and 9 cwts B horns, Alimomed Hasam ; 1 case P feather and 5 bales hides and skins, Hassum Noormahamed ; 11 bales hides, Abdoola Hasam ; 48 cases M of P shells, Ally Mahamed Hasan ; 33 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 12 bales skins, Chand Mahamed and Co ; 8 bale hides, Cassum Hajee Tar Mahamed ; 8 bales hides, Remtoola G olam Mahamed ; 18 bales hides, Surrif Durveshi ; 1123 cwts coir yarn, Talub Adbee ; 39 bales hides, Dhrumsey Veljee ; 7 cases fishmaws an 132 cases mother of P shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 2 bales hides and 33 cases mother of P shells Ruzabally Aliyruza ; 21 bales hides, Curriubhoy Husombhoy ; 5 bales skins, 4 cases fishmaws and 1 case B horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasanm ; 85 pieces E teeth, Purshotum Khoosal ; 12 bales skins Mamedjee Hajee Adomjee ; 18 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy ; 2 bales hides, Mahamed Allana ; 1 bale hides, Curriabhoy Hussonbhoy ; 51 bales hides, Nensesbhoy Allaruckhia ; 12 bales hides, Mahamed Hajee Esmail ; 45 bales hides and skins, Hasum Omer ; 1 bundle and 174 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee H Jee Adomjee ; 82 pieces and 5 bundles E teeth, Runchordall Girdhurdall ; 106 pieces E teeth, Doalraj and Guneshdass ; 51 bales skins, Pandoo Co ; 12 bundles E teeth, Bhikshboy Somaldass ; 15 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Momedjee ; 117 pieces E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Oriana—120 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee.

FOR HULL.

White Hull—90 cwts coir yarn, Thackersee Khetsee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Adria s—102 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 100 bale cotton, Young and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Bond, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, from Matheran.
Saunders, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 1.

Beaver, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Deolalee.
Reilly, Vet Surg, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 2.

Hilliard, Col, Madras 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Madras.
Campbell, Lieut Col, Bengal A Bde R H A, on leave, from Bengal.
Rawlins, Major, Bengal A Bde R H A, on leave, from Bengal.
Dawes, Lieut, Bengal 1st Cavalry, to appear before a Medl Board from Jialkot.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 2.

Madden, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Beaver, Lieut, Bengal R H A, to rejoin, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 1st November 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
20th Regt N I—Lt F Stevenson, 1st Wing Subn 8th N I, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Hore, proceeding on furlough.

With reference to G O C 667, 24th ultimo, Maj Grant will join the 13th Regt N I, at the public expense.

So much of G O No 615, 7th Oct 1876, as relates to Capt H S Tandy, 8th N I, is cancelled.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship "Crocodile" on the 7th Nov 1876 :—

Surg Majors J Wood and W Graves and Surgs R Exham, J B Wilson and F W'm Martin.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lt Col A W Twiss (6th Bde) from 20th Sept 1876, to 19th Dec 1876, to England, on medical certificate.

Capt H W Rooke (F Batty 9th Bde) from 20th Sept 1876, to 19th Dec 1876, in England, on medical certificate.

Lt F Murphy (F Batty 9th Bde) from date of departure, for 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Sub Lt R Bell, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, to appear before the Standing Medical Committee.

Army Medical Dept—Depy Surg Genl S H Fasson, to remain in England, from 5th Oct to 7th Nov 1876, in extension.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, November 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt W J B Bird, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1878, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of Govt in the B W Dept :—

Lt E A Waller, Royal Engrs and Lt W A E St Clair, Royal Engrs.

Passed Hospital Apprentice J R Machado has been placed in medical charge of the Indian Govt Steamer Amberwitch for two months, or during the absence of Asst Apothecary J A Pereira, on privil ge leave.

Capt (Bt Maj) H C Stevens, 3rd Regt Mad Light Cavy, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The leave granted to Capt Cramp of the extension of leave granted to Capt M Fawkes, 89th Regt, by G G O No. 662, dated 11th inst. is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to resume his appointment of Aid de-Camp on the personal Staff of H E the Govr from the 27th idem.

With refer nce to G G O No 482, dated 19th July last, the services of Lt E C Kellie, 23rd Regt N I, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in-C.

Actg Depy Surgn Genl F G Jovnt, M D, is confirmed in that grade from the 24th Nov 1876, vice Depy Surgn Genl T B Johnstone, whose tenure of office expires.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Bhagwanlal Lalaji received charge of the Office of Depy Asst Political Agent, Gohelwad, on the 13th ultimo, before office hours.

Lt W P Kennedy resumed charge of his duties as Actg Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, on the 17th ultimo, before office hours.

Mr Lalji Purshotumrai, Native Asst. Baroda, is appointed to the charge of the Baroda Treasury during the absence of Capt F H Jackson.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chhotalal Vithal, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadwanj, was in charge of the current duties of that Court for on 3 days in Aug to 29th Sept 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr J H Fernandez, Assist Depy Collr, and Mag. first class, at Ahmedabad, was in charge of the Office of Cant Mag at Ahmedabad from 1st Nov 1875 to 17th May 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr C Melver to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers were in charge of the Office of second grade Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, for the periods mentioned against their names, during the absence of Capt B Daniell on special duty :—

Mr J Hamilton, Assist Collr, Ahmednagar, from 7th to 21st June 1876, inclusive.

Mr A F Woodburn, Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, from 22nd June to 20th Aug 1876, inclusive, 4th to 22nd Sept 1876, inclusive, and 1st to 7th Oct 1876, inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to have effect on the return of Maj W T Brown to Tanna :—

Lt T F M Macpherson to act as First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist during the absence of Mr W B Prescott, or until further orders.

Mr C E Coles to act as Second Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions consequent on the appointment of Mr J B Wilson as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs :—

Mr M H Scott to be Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi.

Mr S Cordeaux to be first grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr E T Candy to be second grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr H J Parsons to be third grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad

Mr W Earnest Browning, barrister-at-law, to act as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Mr J L Warden on two months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W H Crowe to be second grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr G Ayerst, deceased.

Mr A D Pollen to be third grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, at Thana.

Mr Henry Prescott, Inspr of Police, Nasik, was in charge of the Office of 2nd Dist Supt of Police, Nasik, from 4th Sept to 8th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr Prabhakar Vittal Gupte assumed charge of the second class third grade Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur, in the Khandesh District, on the 20th Oct 1876, before office hours.

Mr G Miles, Asst Secy to Govt in the Judicial Dept, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr G C Glider is appointed to act for Mr Miles during his absence, or until further order.

Mr F H Souter, C S, and Mr A Edginton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Comr of Police, Bombay, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, having returned to the Presidency from the special leave for six months granted to him under date the 14th March last, allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from the 18th inst to enable him to join his appointment.

The special leave of absence for six months granted to Mr H H Crooke, by Govt order of the 24th inst is to have effect from the 30th idem.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H E Winter to act as Dep Collr of Ahmedabad, vice Mr G F M Grant, but to continue to act as Asst Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, until further orders.

Mr H A Acworth, Actg Second Asst Collr, Panch Mahals, is allowed an extension of fifteen days of the one month's privilege leave of absence already granted to him.

In a persession of Govt Notification, (published at page 913 of the "Bombay Gazette" dated 12th Oct 1876) dated 5th inst, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to act as First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr W B Pratt, or until further orders

Mr Crawley-Boevey's appointment is to have effect from the 23rd inst.

Mr J W B Wiltshire, Actg Second Asst Collr of Dharwar, passed examination in Canarese on the 14th ultimo.

Mr E R Oliver, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, and Mr R S Hutchinson, Coast Inspector of the Salt Dept, passed on the 23rd ultimo the examination according to Rules I., II., and III. of the Rules prescribed for the examination of the Officers of the Salt Dept, published in the "Govt Gazette" of 13th Aug 1874, pages 668 to 670.

Messrs Oliver and Hutchinson have also passed in Gujarati and Marathi respectively on the 24th idem.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj E H R Langley to be Presidency Surgn, 2nd Dist, and Marine Surgn, vice Surgn-Maj Bruce.

Lt F T Cody to be Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle.

The services of Surgn Cody, Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept for employment in the Baroda State.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Lawson, C S, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt A E Waller, R E, and Lt W A F St Clair, R E, are appointed Asst Engrs, second grade.

Mr W S Howard resigned charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, from Lt W H Faydon, R E, on the forenoon of the 20th Oct 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Barrett resumed charge of his duties as Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, on 5th to 20th ultimo, before office hours

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr C Sapp and Capt W F Walshe respectively delivered over and received charge of the House of Correction, Bombay, on the 26th Oct, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr G W Elliot delivered over and Mr R N B Erskine received charge of the Collr and Magt, Nasik, on the 24th Oct 1876, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Shunkur Seshoo, first class Chief Constable in the Kaira District, was appointed Probationary fourth class Deputy Police in the Dharwar District from 4th July 1876, and was transferred to the Kaladgi District by Notification from this Office dated 21st Sept 1876.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

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MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

D'OYLY—October 27th, at Rampore Beauleah, the wife of Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

POGOSE—October 25th, at Dacca, Mr. N. P. Pogose, Zemindar, aged 45 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY.—Your letter is impudent and disgraceful. The *Times of India* may publish it, but we should be ashamed of ourselves if *we* did. And we may add that we decline to permit any more correspondence about your merits to appear in our columns either from yourself or anybody else.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

IN the present crisis, when Europe is hanging with anxiety on the reply which Turkey will make to Russia's insolent demand for a six weeks' armistice, it may be interesting to trace back the course of events during the last three weeks so far as they have been indicated by the meagre telegrams which have come to hand. A month ago, Prince Milan Obranovitch, inspired with fresh courage by the troops of Russians who joined his standard under the disguise of Volunteers, broke through the armistice which had been agreed upon and recommenced hostilities. On the 6th of last month it was reported that Austria and the Czar had come to an understanding ; but we think there was every reason to discredit such a rumour, inasmuch as, the interests of Austria and Russia being diametrically opposed as regards the occupation of the States south of the Danube and bordering upon the Austrian frontier, it would have been as reasonable to expect a union of earth and fire. On the 7th, the Czar called General Ignatieff from Constantinople to a meeting in Livadia, where his business was, so it is reported, to assist in forming propositions for the joint intervention of the Great Powers; and at the same time it was given out that Prince Nikita, the ruler of the Herzegovinians, was willing to agree to a new armistice. Shortly after this ominous meeting at Livadia, the Turks announced that they were willing to agree to an armistice with the insurgents for six months—that is, to last till the end of next March, but only on the condition—which was a perfectly reasonable one to demand under the circumstances—that during that time no more Russian arms should be imported across the Danube and no more so-called Russian Volunteers permitted to join the Servian army. For some unexplained reason—though it may fairly be conjectured that the reason was the confidence inspired in Prince Milan by the presence of large numbers of Russian recruits.—Servia and Montenegro rejected the offered armistice ; and almost simultaneously it was reported that Russia was rapidly increasing her armaments, and that a great influx upon servian soil of Russian Volunteers was taking place. It was also given out that Russia, too, had taken it upon herself to reject the armistice, although it was not offered to her but to the insurgents; and the fact simply shows Russia's set determination to meddle in a matter with which, putting aside her ambition to reach Constantinople and become supreme in the Ægean, the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea, she had nothing whatever to do. This is one of the many instances Russia has given of being fixed in her resolve to fasten a *casus belli* upon the Porte. The next thing we hear of is a rumour that Russia had determined upon raising a heavy loan, and that 4,000 Cossacks had entered Servia, and more were following. Taken in connection with Russia's desire to increase her armaments, the rumour about the loan appears to wear probability on its face, and inferentially it betrayed Russia's design to take a direct part ultimately in the conflict between Turkey and her insurgents. The appearance of events looked so unpromising in London that Russian stocks showed great excitement, and insurance agents demanded something like war rates for vessels trading between England and the East. General Ignatieff then returned from Livadia to Constantinople, and shortly afterwards it was reported that Russia wanted a six weeks' armistice instead of a six months' armistice, and that the Great Powers approved Russia's proposition. All these events looked threatening enough, when a Cabinet meeting of the English Ministers held in London spread abroad a feeling that after all a general war would be averted. At that meeting it was decided that no ultimatum should be forced upon the Turks, and that there was no occasion for an autumn session of Parliament. The policy said to have been agreed upon by Her Majesty's Government was "neutrality with due regard to "the protection of English interests"—a policy which has a sound of vagueness about it, but which may nevertheless be construed as an intimation that England will not permit, if she can help it, the Russian eagles to supplant the Crescent in Constantinople, for such an event would clearly be opposed to "the interests of England," with her gigantic Mediterranean trade and the necessity that exists for her securing a free passage to the East, where her most valuable possessions are situated. The comfort to be derived from this Cabinet meeting was somewhat decreased by the rumour that an alliance had been arranged between Germany, Austria, and Russia. There is little doubt that if King William joins the Czar, and Russia pursues her determination to obtain a foothold on Turkish soil, a European struggle will take place of the most terrible kind, inasmuch as France will certainly range her hosts on the side of England and against the foe which harried her a few years ago. Meantime, influenced once more by the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia and the Great Powers, who seem determined to humour Russia as much as possible, the Porte agreed to a six weeks' armistice, making it renewable for a term if necessary. Certain conditions, of which we have not been informed by telegraph, must have been attached to this concession ; for on October 26th negotiations about the offered armistice were reported to be still going on, and that no decisive result had been arrived at. In the meantime the Turks, following up the advantage they had gained by the battle of Alexinatz, which gave them the key to a large and valuable portion of Servian territory, were gradually advancing into the enemy's country. About the 27th October the Turks seem to have encountered the Servian army at Djunis and gained a complete victory, whereby they obtained possession of the important road which runs between Kruchevatz and Deligrad, and of course were so much nearer to Prince Milan's capital. The news of this defeat seems to have stirred the Servians and the Russians alike ; for in Belgrade a perfect panic took place, during which Prince Milan had to "proceed to the front," whatever that may mean, and the Russians commenced once more to play their old game of interference. The panic in the Servian capital is attributed to a difference of views between General Tchernaieff, the Russian "Volunteer," and the Servian Ministry ; but doubtless the true reason for it is to be found in the apprehension the Servians must have experienced from the certain approach of the Turks into their territory notwithstanding all the help which they had been receiving from Russia. Russia, too, must have become alarmed. Seeing that her smuggled soldiers were not after all able to defeat the Turks, she determined to take a bold step which not only showed her chagrin and arrogance but clearly revealed the project she must have entertained from the commencement of hostilities. Three days ago she sent the Porte an ultimatum to be answered within forty-eight hours. She demanded the completion of the armistice about which negotiations had been going on ; and the penalty of the Porte's refusal is to be an open rupture between Turkey and Russia. It is this ultimatum which is now agitating Europe, and it depends solely upon Turkey's answer whether the great European war which looms in the future shall or shall not be precipitated. When we look at Russia's conduct during the whole of this wretched struggle, we do not for a moment believe that even if Turkey once more yields to foreign dictation peace will be secured to Europe. Russia, that has been pretending to be anxious for peace and has nevertheless been pouring her soldiers and Cossack mercenaries into Servia to swell a struggle which she professes to wish to see terminated—Russia that took advantage of the perturbed state of Europe during the Franco-German war to tear up the Black Sea treaty and send her ships of battle into waters where she had pledged her honour they should not appear—Russia that partitioned Poland, and is even now engaged in brutally trampling out the last remnant of nationality in that unhappy kingdom—Russia, that despite her unctuous cries of shame upon the Bulgarian atrocities, has for years past been pursuing a career of cruel and savage conquest among the ill-armed barbarians of Central Asia—the same Russia that did all these things will soon find another pretext for fixing a quarrel upon Turkey even if the latter now yields to her insolent ultimatum. The Servians, prompted, as there is every reason to believe, by Russia, revolted. They attempted to recover a liberty which they said they had lost. Their efforts have failed, and they ought not to be allowed to take the just consequences of failure just as every nation has had to do at one part or another of its career. If the Turks and the Servians were let alone, the former would soon re-establish their authority ; and things would be just as they were before the Herzegovinian insurrection, except that the insurgents would not be able to recommence hostilities for many years to come. In short, if Turkey were permitted to reap the fruits of her victories, and to impose terms of peace upon the Servians, the Bosnians, and the Herzegovinians, the spectral Eastern Question would once more be laid in its grave. But all this would be foreign to Russia's designs. She does not want the Turks to re-establish their authority. That is the very last thing she wishes. Whenever there has been a likelihood of that event taking place, she has interposed and kept the discord alive. And this she will continue to do till she gains her ends. The Great Powers may humour her impertinent interference in Turko-Servian affairs as much as they please. They may bolster up her negotiations and her ultimatums, and think they are helping to keep the peace of Europe. But the end of all will be war and failure unless they summon courage to tell Russia to her face that the fire in Turkey cannot be put out as long as she is feeding it with combustibles, and that she must permit the Turks to deal with the insurgents as they please, and that Russian troops and Russian arms must no longer be sent across the Danube to prolong bloodshed and imperil the position of every great nation in Europe. Unless such a vigorous policy as this is instituted, all the sops in the world thrown to the Muscovite will not abate his lust for Constantinople and the Dardanelles. For the honour of England we hope that her Ministers will tell Russia that the farce she is playing is perceived, and that if danger to the peace of Europe is to be averted Russia must leave the Turks and the insurgents to themselves and they will soon come to terms.

VERY SOON the gay covers of the shilling literature and the new books for the drawing rooms at home will blossom forth—crowned by grotesque devices and advertisements and all the aids that imagination, the paint-pot, and tinsel can furnish in the duties they are annually called upon to perform in resuscitating the theatrical properties and effects which custom assigns to the Christmas season—from the limbo in which they have lain for a year, and there will be brought to life in all their glitter and glory to enjoy a brief butterfly existence, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack Horner, Cinderella and the other heroes and heroines alike appreciated on the pantomimic stage and beloved by little Toddlekins on the smaller stage of nursery life. One touch of the magic wand of the writer, the painter, and the poet, of pen and pencil, and up rise our friends of many a year past, and, with great flourish of trumpets and ringing of bells, herald forth the approach of another Christmas and usher into existence the Baby New Year.

Amongst those of us dwellers in this land of Oriental magnificence, heat, and liver, which we have adopted, Christmas is the season most cherished in our mental pictures, dreams and reminiscences of home ; and in conjuring up those pictures and reminiscences, what tender thoughts arise in the process, in connection with our recollections of the kindly season as kept in England, of the prodigal hospitality of the host of the old-fashioned country house, of the genial hearty shake of the hand and ready welcome, of the warm affectionate hearts, and of the ruddy smiling faces of the dear ones belonging to us sitting in their family circle round the holly decorated Christmas hearth—their laughter and happiness, perhaps, only dimmed by regret at the absence of some loved one in some far off land—the crackling fire, the cosy corner, the fairy tale and friendly jest, with the accompaniment in the distance of the village bells telling out over the snow their "tidings of a peace and good will towards men?" All these combine, with their pleasant tints, to build up a picture of domestic happiness, a faithful copy of which the most worldly and prosaic of us have stowed away somewhere or another in a corner of our hearts, and which we bring out at this season of the year and furbish up and love to look upon, notwithstanding that many long years may perhaps have elapsed since last we crunched the snow of an English winter under our feet. Come forth, Mr. Merryman ! beat the big drum, clash the cymbals, and marshal before us in review, for memory's satisfaction, the hurly burly life, fun and frolic of Christmas tide in London! The fat Smithfield pigs, the Leadenhall market geese "beautiful in death," in their sacr

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND NOV.

Sir Philip Wodehouse has asked the Viceroy to be excused from attending the Imperial Assemblage.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces returns to Allahabad on the 7th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1ST NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry but business checked by higher prices being asked.

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 .... 105½

LINE REPORTS.—2ND NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line right to London.

THE Honourable Mr. Rogers, senior member of the Bombay Legislative Council, will shortly retire, and Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, will be appointed to the position Mr. Rogers at present holds. In that event, the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft will obtain the Chief Secretaryship. Mr. Ravenscroft will be relieved from his present duties as Acting Collector of Bombay on the return of Mr. Arbuthnot in the course of two or three weeks, and until the further changes occur, he will act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Pedder, whose leave commences on the 20th instant.

AT a meeting of the Working Committee of the Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Fund held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Morarjee Gocouldass Spinning and Weaving Company it was—

Resolved—That an amount of Rs. 5,000 be immediately transmitted to the Collector through the Treasury for the present for supplying food gratis to those who are unable to earn it by labour, or who will not beg.

The Collector be also asked to add the name of Mr. Baroosaheb Biniwallay, Principal Sudder Ameen, to the Managing Committee of the Ahmednuggur Relief Fund.

The Secretaries reported the receipt of the following subscriptions since the last meeting :—

Amount already acknowledged...	Rs.	7,701	0 0
Paid since		14,239	14 2
Rupees....		21,940	14 2

It was also resolved—That a notice be inserted in the local papers that subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Working Committee of the Famine Fund, and that the subscribers are requested to pay their subscription either into the Agra Bank, Limited, or to the Secretaries Messrs. Morarjee Gocouldass and Raghoonath Narayen Khote) at the office of the Morarjee Gocouldass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2, Church Lane.

THE Kurrachee paper publishes some "important information" about Kurrachee harbour, which is as follows :—"The Government of India has decided to take up the Kurrachee harbour improvements from the Bombay and local Governments. It is intended to place a special working staff who are to blast out all the obstruction to anchorage known as Morris Rock and dredge the west side, then to dredge a channel fit for 28 feet draught vessels from the Keamaree to the west or Manora anchorage ; to open a bridge near Keamaree, to allow the Chinnie Creek water to pass out more readily and thus scour the anchorage way better, which at Keamaree is slowly silting up ; to extend present Groyne some 700 feet further seaward ; and findly to form some proper and suitable landing piers with train and carriage way running at once into deep water. The works are to be under the superintendence of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Valley Railway, with whom the plans now taken over from Mr. Price are, having been shown to Mr. Rayne, Chief Engineer ; on his late inspection he ordered suitable plans to be drawn up for submission to Government, including the continuation of the line of tramway down to the steamer sides.

H. M. S. MAY FRERE, Captain William Guthrie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire (September 14th) and Muscat (September 23rd.)

THE Agra paper says a rumour is current "that the proprietorship of the *Indian Public Opinion* is about to change hands." This is probably correct as, we believe, the proprietor of the Simla paper, who announced some months ago that he would try to start a daily paper at Lahore, has left the heights of Olympus, but whether he has any intention to return or not we cannot say.

THE *Penang Gazette* of October 14th, says :—"From Laroot we hear that Sir W. Jervois appeared there suddenly last week in the Pluto, and after a stay of a few hours, left again with the Tunkoo Muntri for Singapore. A house has been rented in Laroot by the Government, and it is rumoured that the trial of the Perak Chiefs is to be conducted in it by a special commission which will try them."

THE howdah in which the Duke of Buckingham is to appear at the Imperial Assemblage will cost, it is said, about Rs. 7,000. It is being emblazoned with the Duke's numerous armorial bearings, and is to be sent home after the *tamasha*, to swell the collection of his Grace's heir-looms. It is supposed that the cost will come out of his pocket : for otherwise the structure should not leave India.

A MEMORIAL window is proposed to be placed in the Church at Penang in remembrance of the gallant fellows who fell at Perak. Such an undertaking should not be localized, the *Straits Times* thinks, and as our friends in Penang have invited us to assist them in the movement, we trust the appeal will be responded to and adds :—"We are requested to state that the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson is prepared to receive and acknowledge any contributions to the fund."

THE saving that has been screwed out of the Police Departmentin the North-West, the *Pioneer* says, will amount, to about a lakh and a half. This will bring down the annual charge for the Police in those provinces to something under twenty five lakhs. A comparison of this sum with the Police expenses of Bengal would no doubt show it heavier per head of the population, but allowance must be made for the difference of the conditions prevailing here and in Bengal.

A LETTER from Ghazipore to the *Delhi Gazette* intimates that robbers attacked Her Majesty's mail, which was despatched on the 20th October from Buxar for Bulliah Post Office, and carried away several registered letters and parcels. The Police have vigorously taken up the case, and it is to be hoped that their exertions will bring the offenders to justice. The value of the loss cannot at present be ascertained until the senders communicate to the Post Office Department what the contents were of the letters and parcels despatched by them.

IT is stated that Lord Lawrence has consented to act as President to the home committee for the Napier of Magdala Memorial Fund. The committee has not yet been completed, but the *Pioneer* believes Lord Northbrook, Sir R. Montgomery, and Sir E. Johnson have been invited to join, and will most likely accept. Captain Trimen, late of the 35th Foot, will be the home honorary secretary. The committee will be ormed early next month, and in addition to collecting subscriptions will arrange for the execution of the statue by a leading artist.

IT is said that the chief book-keeper of the E. I. Railway Company, with a native assistant, has lately been deputed to Bombay to inspect the system of accounts of the railway lines in that Presidency, with a view, perhaps, to introduce the same in Bengal, which, it is presumed, will effect considerable reductions in the Railway expenditure on that side of India. The above-mentioned officer will probably have to remain there for about a month or so, the *Indian Daily News* says.

THE *Ceylon Times* says :—"Four of the larger steamers of the B. I. line have been summoned to Calcutta to wait instructions, under a clause of the Company's coasting mail contract, by which they are bound, whenever called upon to do so, to hold at the service of Government a certain number of their steamers for the transport of troops and munitions of war. Nothing is known as to the object of this gathering of steamers. Egypt has been mentioned as their likely destination, but Bombay would be a more likely port than Calcutta from which to despatch troops thereto. In order to release these steamers from their present duty it has been arranged that henceforward there shall be only a fortnightly instead of a weekly service to Ceylon and the intermediase ports."

THE two formidably equipped gun boats (the Alpha and Beta) which passed Aden, some weeks ago, destination unknown, arrived at Singapore respectively on the 3rd and 4th October and left for China on the 5th October after having replenished their stock of coal and provisions. The following particulars regarding them have been furnished to the *Straits Times*. They were both built at Newcastle-on-Tyne in England, are of 40 horse power machinery, consume 4 tons coal per day on a speed of 6 to 7 knots an hour with fair wind, against wind, from 1 to 3 knots a-stern. They are each armed with one 36½ ton gun and carry a complement of 30 men all told. They were specially built for the Chinese Government and will no doubt fly the Celestial flag after their arrival in China.

WE learn from the *Straits Times* of October 19th that the intelligence from Perak is of a satisfactory nature. The people are contented apparently with the present state of affairs, and Mr. Davidson and the Bandahara, who has been deputed to assist with that view by Sultan Abdullah, are really ruling the country, and evidently their rule is appreciated. In the meanwhile no definite measures have been taken towards arraigning Sultan Abdullah and the chiefs who are here, charged with complicity in Mr. Birch's murder, beyond, we believe, serving upon them a statement of the charges which will be brought against them. Our contemporary thinks that our duty should be to dispense justice, but we should always remember the absolute necessity of impressing the sensitive Malays in our favour, and in dealing with the investigation which will take place. We should not forget that we are now morally bound to protect the people of Perak. Justice we should have, but also we should remember we must exercise discretion and forbearance if we wish to ensure the success of our present policy.

COLONEL THUILLIER has been deliberately passing bad survey work, remarks the *Statesman*, merely to keep things pleasant ; work so incredibly bad—after having been incredibly costly—that we stand amazed at the disclosure. Our contemporary quotes the following extract from the *Englishman* in reference to this affair :—

In October last, Colonel Macdonald had occasion, in his official capacity as Officiating Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, to institute a comparison of the survey work on the boundary of district Beul, Central Provinces, the map of which his office was about to publish, with the adjacent work on the boundary of Kandeish, the survey of which was being surveyed by the Topographical Survey Department, by Mr. Girdlestone, a Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Kandeish Topographical Survey. He could find no agreement between the two surveys, and the difference in topography and measurements between features of the country was so great, that he at once addressed the Surveyor-General, drawing particular attention to the most noteworthy of the discrepancies, showing differences in delineation that could not possibly have occurred had both Surveyors done their work correctly. He rightly considered that the case called for inquiry, and stated that one of the two maps must necessarily be useless. He made no allegation that the work done by the Revenue Survey party was good, or that done by the Topographical party was bad ; but merely gave his opinion that the work ought to be verified, as the total of the comparison was most unsatisfactory. The Surveyor-General, in reply, stated that, on the contrary, the original field sections of the Topographical Survey with the Revenue Survey sheets, were of opinion that the errors referred to were entirely due to the very incorrect way in which the Topographical standard sheet had been copied, and drawn from the original field sections by Mr. Girdlestone, the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Kandeish Topographical Survey Party; and he went on to say that the sheets would be withdrawn, and recompiled, thus fully bearing out Colonel Macdonald's remarks as to the importance of the discrepancy. It is impossible to overestimate the gravity of this statement as affecting Mr. Girdlestone, and there are grave reasons for thinking that the explanation did not meet the difficulty ; for careless ness in the drawing would not account for differences in distance between hill streams, or for hills being shown where the ground was open and cultivated.

Here are two surveys, continues the *Statesman*, conflicting so hopelessly that the one or the other of them is fudge ; and instead of the Surveyor-General promptly taking the alarm, and instituting the rigid inquiry which the complaint called for, he takes to manipulating the maps to conceal the scandal. We are assured that bad work of this kind has been done and passed in this important and costly department, over and over again ; and when Colonel Macdonald at last appeals the question to the public, the Government answers the charge by degrading him. Who ought to be degraded we ask—the man who has connived at this work, and is passing it off as genuine upon the Government or the man who protests against it, and bids him hold his hand ? We appeal to the Indian press to array itself as one man on the side of the *Friend of India* in this scandal. The Calcutta press is unanimous about it. The *Pioneer* will of course defend the abuse ; but if the Indian Press is true to itself, it will make this incident the occasion of a great reform in the relations between the servants of the Government and the public press. The charge against Colonel Thuillier is, that he has deliberately palmed off bad work upon the Government, and the public now demand the inquiry that Colonel Macdonald has sought in vain departmentally, and that he now tells the public they must seek for themselves.

NATIVE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the only independent organ on this side of India standing up on behalf of the oppressed, I beg to address you a few lines on the recent almost arbitrary measure of Government to reduce the pay and allowances of native Assistant Surgeons in the service. You know, Sir, that this is a body of men, formerly styled Sub-Assistant Surgeons, put in charge of charitable dispensaries at out-stations. They are selected from the passed medical graduates of the Bombay University. After a tedious and difficult course of study in the local school of medicine for five long years, and after being admitted into the service, an Assistant Surgeon gets Rs. 100 per month as pay while he is on general duty, which implies that he is a sort of brick-bat and must always be ready to go any distance at an hour's notice. This precarious state of existence over, he gets charge of a charitable dispensary in an out-station, where, except in a few favoured places, he has hardly any friends or company and is obliged to mope away his life in the best way he can. He has, however, generally a good deal of municipal work to look after. Here he gets an extra allowance of Rs. 100, which does not count towards pension. As to private practice he has hardly any, and Rs. 200 is all that he has to utilize to keep up a respectable position and appearance. After 7 years' service, and on passing an examination held to find out how he keeps pace with the times, he gets promotion to the extent of Rs. 100, half of which is added to his pay and the other half to his allowance. After 14 years' service, and after passing another examination, he gets Rs. 50 more ; this is added to his pay, so that he now gets Rs. 200 as pay and Rs. 150 allowance. This is all he gets. Government think of stopping the allowance with a view to equalize the emoluments of the Assistant Surgeons all over India. Against such an arbitrary measure, what can be said ? There was no allowance given to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in this Presidency at one time ; but through the ever grateful exertions of Dr. Charles Morehead, the extra allowances above referred to were added, with a view to induce natives of Western India to enter the medical profession and service of Government. Nothing has ever been said against the qualifications and status of the Assistant surgeons, who are only 33 in number in the whole of the Presidency. Government do not consider that the extra allowances do not come from Her Majesty's Treasury but are contributed by the Municipalities of the different stations in which the charitable dispensaries are established, towards the maintenance of which institutions Municipalities also contribute a moiety. Dr. Morehead, with the sanction of Government, intended that these medical men should be an independent body of civil medical officers, and if not equal in rank with the covenanted medical officers in the service, should be at least not subordinates like the Hospital Assistants or Apothecaries. But all that has passed away long since, and now we are threatened with losing even the allowances. We have nobody who could remonstrate with Government on the injudiciousness of this proposal, unless it pleases Almighty Providence to induce Dr. Them, out of sheer pity, to be the champion of a down-trodden, inoffensive, and if not obtrusive, at least a useful body of men, who, without presumption, may be said to be hardly inferior to the ordinary run of covenanted medical officers, and about whose attainments much may be said that would not be pleasant. Dr. Hunter, who has been for a number of years connected with the local school of medicine, may yet have a spark of pity for his pupils and may be induced to throw in his valuable experience and influence on behalf of the poor Assistant Surgeons. And there is also Dr. Cook who might put in a good word. But all this wants the initiatory assistance of an independent journalist, and who can do it more judiciously and more fearlessly than you, Sir ? I therefore appeal to you. If Government are bent on carrying out this oppressive measure, let it not in Justice's name affect those already in the service.

MEDICO.

November 1.

RITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bishop (scarcely three months out in this country) and the Cowley Fathers have been drawing a good deal of attention of late, on account of their ritualistic proclivities, and the unjust decision given in the matter of the Separatists. Of course, as it has recently oozed out that Father Page is virtually a Bishop himself and superior in rank to Bishop Myine, the decision could not be otherwise than it is. In the following case, similar to the above, has just fallen under my notice ; and I leave the public to observe the contrast between the two and make their own comments thereon.

The Bishop of Durham had his attention called by the church wardens and many of the parishioners to the ritualistic practices observed in the parish Church of Morpeth, Northumberland, of which the Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey was the rector. The Bishop, in reply to the memorial, selected three of the practices complained of—namely, the use of wafers in the administration of the Lord's supper, the wearing of coloured stoles, and the position of the clergy during the Communion Service, as being clearly illegal, and stated that he required Mr. Grey at once to discontinue them. It appeared from the correspondence that before the memorial reached the rector from the Bishop, he had discontinued the use of wafers, and there was ground to hope that he intended to discontinue also the use of coloured stoles, but he had refused to alter the present practice of turning his back to the congregation and standing on the west side of the Lord's table when celebrating the Sacrament. The following are the words of the Bishop in this case :—

"I deeply regret and unhesitatingly condemn the conclusion to which Mr. Grey has come, an which he took, and mischievous. It is unwise, for he thereby disgusts and alienates many sound churchmen, and adds strength to the largely prevailing dissent in his parish. It is wrong for he thereby violates his ordination vow, that he will 'reverently obey his ordinary,' and which he took, at the time of his institution to his present benefice that he would 'pay true and canonical obedience to his bishop in all things lawful and honest.' Nor does he attempt to maintain that his bishop exceeds the limit of what is 'lawful and honest' when he enjoins him to comply with what has been declared to be the law by the highest Court of Appeal. It is mischievous inasmuch as he who has been appointed as God's minister to teach his flock to 'obey them that have to rule over them,' teaches them by his own example to set the law at defiance. I grieve that your clergyman should have placed himself by his headstrong self-will, in so false a position, and I heartily sympathize with you and your co-parishioners on account of the painful alternative which is forced upon you, either of absenting yourselves from your parish church, or of exposing your families to the danger of having their faith undermined by practices which have as their object to inculcate the unscriptural doctrine of the objective presence of our Lord's body in the elements of bread and wine. It is in the power of yourself and your co-parishioners to compel Mr. Grey, by legal proceedings, to discontinue his present illegal practices, nor shall I offer any obstacle to this course, if you should resolve upon its adoption ; but I am far from recommending it. The proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts are very tedious and very expensive ; and after a judgment pronounced in your favour, you only get rid of one illegal and offensive ritualistic ceremonies of the corrupt Romish Church to have very possibly substituted some other ceremony as illegal and objectionable, so that the legal proceedings might be endless. I do not doubt but the Church Association by its prosecutions has accomplished a good and important work ; it has vindicated the Protestant character of our Prayer-book, and has obtained a clear interpretation of the law of the Church upon several disputed points from the highest Court of Appeal. Although these decisions were at variance with their own judgment and wishes, many conscientious clergymen at once gave up their previous practices, that they might set an example of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to the Church of which they were ministers. But the very success which the Church Association has obtained in favourable judgment have exhibited indispatable evidence that, where there existed disloyalty to the Church of England and a yearning towards the doctrine and ritual of the Church of Rome, the practices condemned have, with some trivial change, been persisted in, and that no amount of legal proceedings will make the foolish, or the traitor to his church, loyal, or the Jesuit honest."

It will be observed from the above that the practices unhesitatingly condemned by the Bishop of Durham, a divine of great erudition and experience, and to a certain extent a High Churchman, form three of the principal charges brought against the Cowley Fathers ; and yet we have seen these very practices followed Sunday after Sunday at St. Peter's Church and upheld as legal by Bishop Myine in his recent decision, and the Cowley Fathers are "termed loyal sons of the Church of England" therein both in practical and doctrinal teaching.

It is quite apparent that so long as the present Bishop directs the ecclesiastical helm, no justice will be meted out to the Separatists. I understand it is their intention to memorialize the Metropolitan as soon as he reaches India ; but I would advise the Separatists to petition the Government direct for the restoration of the Church which rightly belongs to them, and from which they have been ousted by the ritualistic practices of the Cowley Fathers.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

November 1.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 28th October, was 57 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet and 6 tenths.

NEW CATHOLIC READING ROOM.—The new Catholic Reading Room and Library which it was resolved two or three months ago, at a public meeting, to establish, will now shortly be opened. The committee have rented a room in Dhobie Talao and are about to furnish and stock it immediately.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Ameerodin Meesaib, a bheestie, was charged with working a bullock when lame from having no shoe, and was fined Rs. 3.—Hurry Doondoo, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock when lame from a sore hoof and was fined Rs. 3.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY FOUND.—Yesterday, a young Hindoo lad, named Govinda Krishna was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court for intending to despoil the owner by disposing of three and three-quarter tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 50, which he had found on the public street on the 17th ultimo.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd October 1876 was Rs. 23,26,415 ; add silver received during the week, Rs. 6,78,401. The sum of Rs. 84,008 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 29,20,808. There is in addition Rs. 28,13,070 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 31st October, was 368, being 61 more than in the preceding week, 55 more than the total of the week ending 2nd November, 1875, and 55 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 303 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 27·02.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN AUGUST LAST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Marrotee Wittoo, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with committing culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of Dayee, girl, through the effects of an assault committed on the 19th August last. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The evidence of seven witnesses for the prosecution was taken, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 8th instant. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in our columns. The prisoner on his trial before the Magistrate yesterday feigned madness, and declined to answer any questions that were put to him throughout the whole proceeding.

ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF A WHARF.—Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland) appeared yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and applied for a summons on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay against Mr. Shavuksha Pestonjee for making below high water mark near the Sewree road, a wharf, quay, or jetty, without having obtained the consent in writing of the local Government for so doing, and contrary to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1873. Mr. Cleveland stated that he had himself visited the place in company with some of the Port Trustees, and he had given notice in writing to the accused to remove the wharf quay, or jetty, to which he had received a very unsatisfactory reply from Mr. Macfarlane, the solicitor of the accused, hence the necessity of applying for the summons. Thereupon the application was granted by His Worship.

A EUROPEAN ASSAULTING A HINDOO BHATTIA.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee Mr. Cartwright, of the Bank of Bombay, answered to a charge of assault preferred against him by a Hindoo, named Rajaram Vulubram, of the Bhattia caste, alleged to have been committed on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Edulje Cowasjee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the day in question the complainant while passing by the Bank of Bombay saw an English bull dog endeavouring to destroy a rat. The sight aroused the religious feeling and prejudices of the Hindoo, who took up a stone and threatened to hit the dog, when the defendant came up and inflicted three smart raps on the complainant with a cane. For the defence it was proved that complainant did strike the dog with a stone before any assault was committed. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that he believed great provocation was given by complainant by striking defendant's dog with a stone, although he had no occasion to do so, save on his own caste and religious prejudices and regardless of the ideas of an Englishman on the subject. However, Mr. Cartwright should not have taken the law in his own hands, and he must pay a fine of Rs. 10.

MORE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO ABATE THE NUISANCE AT THE BYCULLA AND WORLEE FLATS.

MR. Craigie (of Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) appeared before the Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, (composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper as Chairman, Mr W. Maidment and Mr. Wassodew Pandoorung as members of the Court) and applied on behalf of the Committee of the Byculla Club for a summons against the Municipal Commissioner for neglecting to abate an existing nuisance at the Byculla and Worlee Flats. Mr. Craigie said he made this application under section 295 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 on behalf of the Club Committee, who had instructed him to obtain an order of the Court requiring the Municipal Commissioner under the provisions of the above Act to abate the very offensive nuisance caused by the state of the Byculla and Worlee Flats. Mr. Craigie urged the necessity of an immediate order being passed by the Court as the nuisance was very great and endangered the health of the residents of the locality. The Chairman, in reply, said he must refuse to have anything to do in the matter as he was a member and debenture-holder of the Byculla Club, and as such he declined to hear or take any proceedings in the case. It was not necessary that he should himself proceed in the matter. However, he would communicate with one of his colleagues, who might perhaps as magistrate preside in this Court. Mr. Craigie urged that the matter was a pressing one which should be considered without any delay, as the nuisance complained of was not intermittent, but a continued one, and it was desirable to proceed with the case on the earliest possible day. Th Chairman said he could not fix a day, but he would see one of his colleagues on an early date, and the result would be named to Mr. Craigie through the Clerk of the Court immediately the Court was formed.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Chairman, Mr. W Maidment and Mr. Wassodew.

OPIUM CASES.

The opium smuggling cases were first proceeded with, of which there were two on the list. The first was that of a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Russool Zaman, who stood charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than a quarter of a Surat seer, he being not a licensed retailer and the opium not having been imported according to the provision of chapter L of Rule Ordinance and Regulation 21 of 1827, and also with smuggling opium.

Mr. R. V. Hearn as Public Prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of double the value and double the duty of the opium found in his possession, in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. The prisoner was allowed to be liberated on depositing Rs. 352 in Court until the value of the opium was ascertained.

The second case was that in which a Hindoo, named Govindrao Amreetrao stood charged with a similar offence to the above. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of double the value of and double the duty on the opium found in his possession, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail. This prisoner was allowed to be liberated on depositing Rs. 220 until the value of the opium found in his possession was ascertained.

MUNICIPAL CASES.

Next were heard the cases of the Municipality, of which there were six. The defendants were summoned to show cause why they refused to pay the Municipal Commissioner's bill of expenditure incurred on their behalf for certain work that had been executed on their account. It was intimated to the Court that seven of the defendants had since paid up, against one of the defendants the summons had not been served, and the other was postponed for hearing to the next sitting of the Court.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 25th ultimo are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 23rd, S feet 10 inches, against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Cotton pickings commenced in places. Small-pox in Tatta and Kurrachee towns ; fever generally prevalent. Cattle-disease in districts, many deaths.

Shikarpore.—Rabi ploughing commenced.

Hyderabad.—River lower ; floods not yet subsided in Tando Babo taluka. Small-pox increasing in Hyderabad, 89 fresh cases, 3 deaths.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Drizzling rain night and morning, heavy clouds north-west now fair. Much land under water in Jacobabad taluka. Rabi sowings general. Kharif prevails.

Ahmedabad.—Kharif harvest going on ; rabi cultivation commenced.

Kaira.—No change in state of crops.

Broach.—Kharif reapings progressing. Fever throughout Collectorate except Broach. Rabi cultivation commenced.

Surat.—Early crops being harvested.

Khandesh.—No change for the better in any respect Cholera disappearing in Bhusawal taluka.

Nassick—Kharif crops mostly dried up ; rabi very littly sown. Rain probable. Public health good.

Tanna.—Cholera in four villages of Bassein taluka, 20 cases, 7 fatal. Reaping of early rice crops commenced ; outturn estimated below the average ; prices of grain rising in Tanna.

Poona.—Rain in city ·52 ; total 14·90 ; none in the talukas. Distress increasing. Public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·09 ; total 8·73. No improvement in state of crops. Cholera almost disappeared.

Solapoo.—Rain ·26 ; total 8·81. Distressing accounts from all talukas.

Satara.—Distress increasing. Slight rain in a few villages of Satara and Koregaon talukas. People in Khanapur taluka emigrating in search of food and employment. Thirteen deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain 1·19 ; total 30·46 ; has fallen partially in eastern talukas ; where part of kharif crops will be saved and rabi sown. Slight fall in price of grain.

Dharwar.—Rain ·67, total 21·38 ; fall very partial in a few villages ; in few places heavy and beneficial Late crops being sown where rain fell. Grain dealers refuse to sell ; prices rising ; distress very great.

Kanara.—Harvest in progress. From want of rain crops on high lands and above ghats will be very short.

Kaladgi.—(Report dated 23rd). Rain 1·43, total 10·89 ; more urgently wanted for rabi sowing. Cholera in two talukas. Cattle dying from want of fodder ; distress amongst poores classes. Relief works progressing.

Rajkot—Crops thriving. Fever prevalent. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—No change in state of weather, crops and health.

Baroda.—Reaping operations commenced in some parts. Crops healthy.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 23rd ultimo.) Crops withering ; prospects discouraging. Small-pox in one village of Mangao taluka.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 17th ultimo.) Halvi rice and other crops almost reaped ; the late "varkas," nagli, vari, &c., have perished for want of rain.

General Remarks.—No improvement in the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country districts, though the showers in Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi give partial hopes of saving some of the kharif crops. No change in Gujerat or Sind. Small-pox increasing in Hyderabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st November 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·878
Temperature of the Air.....	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71·5
Dew Point.....	68·0
Relative humidity of Air	·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky added =8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)....	72·2
General Direction of wind....ENE, F, NW, NE, E, WNW, NW NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	191

Holloway's Ointment and Pills Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and dying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. Thereafter, implicitly in the quantity prescribed by the instructions keep the digestive organs in order, and a free flow of healthy bile and recruits the impoverished blood with those other constituents, which result from thoroughly assimilated food—in the absence of which the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR AT ALLYGHUR.

ON his journey from Umballa to Bombay, Sir William Muir was met at the Allygurh Station by a very large and influential deputation of Mahomedans from various parts of the North-West Provinces. On the part of the Mussulmans of Upper India, an address was presented and read in the Arabic language, thanking Sir William Muir for the benefits he had conferred upon their brethren in the North-West Provinces, and acquainting him with their intention of founding an Arabic Scholarship in the Mahomedan College at Allygurh in his name. Mohammud Syud Ahmed Khan, C. S. I., opened the proceedings by a short speech, in which he said that though the time was short, yet the moment of final separation of friends was a point in their history that lived for ever in their memory. The address was then read in Arabic by the president :—

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K. C. S. I.—We have come before you with sincerity of purpose and a genuine desire on the part of a large body of the Mussulmans, to offer to you our thanks for the blessings which you have been the means of conferring on the inhabitants ; for your exertions on behalf of its peace and well-being ; for the benefits with which you loaded it in the days of your government ; and for the gracious favours which you copiously showered forth upon it in an abundant rain—a rain which was travelling and should have been streaming down during the days of your rule ; and more especially for the benefits which you have most bountifully conferred upon the Mahomedans. We have come also to show you with how much regret the Musalmans, who are filled with gratitude to you for what you have done, regard your noble departure, and how keenly and deeply they feel the approaching separation. For, truly, they feel how great and noble are the exertions which you spent in promoting their education and advancement, and they offer you the heartiest thanks for them. For they are persuaded that your noble labours have borne good fruit among them, and they humbly believe that by your fair endeavours the tree of good purposes has been planted among them. The deepest impression has been made by you on their hearts, and you have traced therein furrows for the sowing of good seed. You have helped them forward with the best of help towards good education, and therefore our people will remember you for ever with esteem.

And when it came into their hearts to establish a college for the instruction of the Mahomedans, and we desired to guide our children in the way of truth and pure morality and religion, and set to work to gather together the means whereby the obstacles which beset our people might be done away with, and an end might be brought to their barbarism and aversion from the acquirement of the modern sciences and useful languages (by which a man rises from the nadir of worthlessness to the zenith of knowledge, by which he is lifted from the depth of degradation to the heaven of light by which he is clothed with the robes of comeliness and purged from the stains of boorishness), it is not unfitting that we should say that the kindling of this fire in the inner to proceed to the frontier of the said province to acquaint to proceed to the frontier of the said province to acquaint themselves with the condition of affairs and agree in concert upon the regulations to be framed, reporting to Us at the proper time for action thereupon.—*N. China Herald.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION ROOM.

WHAT THE SINGER MACHINES CAN DO.

ADJOINING the reception room is the exhibition and operating room, which is divided into four sections, each inclosed with costly railings of finished black walnut. The floor is carpeted, except in the passageways, where it is laid in different-colored woods, after the mossic fashion. On the wall separating this room from the parlour are paintings in oil representing the Elizabeth and Glasgow factories, the Newark Singer silk manufactory, and the South Bend lumber and woodwork factory. On the east and west walls respectively are heavy carved cases, in which are displayed over 200 of the original medals, cups, and badges awarded to the Singer Company at fairs and exhibitions in this country and in Europe. They are of gold, silver, and bronze, and vary in size from a three-cent piece to as large as a saucer. Should the Singer receive the award of a first premium at this exhibition, as is confidently believed, a separate frame will be provided for that. In the centre of the room is a case filled with coloured silk and twist from the Singer factory at Newark. The spools are arranged in columns and pyramids, the whole forming a beautiful pavilion in which the American colours predominate. Skein silks of various hues droop from the top and add to the general pleasing effect. Those who are qualified to judge say that the silk from this factory is the best in the market ; certain it is that it is impossible to supply the current demand, which ought to be conclusive evidence of its quality. In this hall also are more of the voluntary offerings of experts on the Singer family machine. If the Exhibition is designed primarily to display the products of the nations, and to show the universality of art and industry, then this Singer display is peculiarly appropriate, for it is international. Whenever a skilled operator, whether at home or abroad, has achieved anything praiseworthy it has been consigned to the Singer building and afforded space.

SPECIMENS OF WORK.

The following are a few of the many specimens of work sent from the different offices :

In a plate-glass case, with gold and silver gilt standards and a canopy of red, white, and blue, is seen is termed the Chicago or Prairie Girl. This gorgeous waxen creature is arrayed in a dress that an empress might envy. It is certainly the most beautiful garment and probably the most costly, of any in the whole exhibition. It was cut and designed by Miss Lorden, who had charge of the dressmaking establishment of Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago, and was made on a Singer family machine by Mr. H. McCall, of Chicago, and Mr. W. R Clark, of Dubuque. This dress shows eight different kinds of work—hemming and sewing on lace, tucking, cording, fringing, quilting, embroidering, braiding and pleating ; this combination excels anything ever before attempted. It is comparatively easy to do two or three different kinds of machine work, but to display eight varieties and all perfect, is a test which no other machine can successfully endure. The waist and sleeves are of pink silk, and the skirt is a polonaise made in alternate gores of white satin and pink silk, pyramidal in form and corded at the edges. The two pink breadths are looped up at the back with white and pink satin bows, elaborately embroidered in white and pink chenille, with a heavy sash drooping gracefully on the left side, made of material to correspond with the dress, braided and bordered with a heavy fringe. The front breadth or apron is of white satin, and displays a mass of exquisite braiding, quilting, and serpentine cording. The artist's work occupied one whole week on this breadth alone. Surrounding the skirt and train, is a false skirt or protector of Swiss mull tucked and pleated and bordered with lace. A row of pink silk pleating borders the whole dress, and above this is a feathered trimming of white satin delicately fringed on the machine. Hanging from the waist on the right side is a chatelaine pocket embroidered in colored chenill. Duchess point lace ornaments the neck and sleeves, and in her left hand the figure holds an expensive lace handkerchief. This dress is valued at 3,000 dollars, and required three weeks' steady employment to complete it. No lady thinks of leaving the exhibition without seeing it.

In the same case with the Chicago dress is a wax-figure likeness of the Princess of Wales, on which is displayed a superb court costume sent from the London office. The front of the pettico

THE DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

(Engineering.)

When submarine cables were first proposed the difficulties of laying them successfully without hitch or breakage seemed to be considered as the sole danger in the enterprise, and that when once down the cable would last for ever. This may have been due to a great extent to the voice of the contractors, who had only to make and lay the cables, and guarantee that they would transmit a message, without taking on themselves any responsibility as to the future. Then as cables were laid successfully but failed in some cases through imperfect insulation a few months after they were laid, the problem resolved itself more into the question of perfect manufacture and greater safety when down. More stringent terms were laid on the contractors, who were required to guarantee not only the mere working, but a specified perfection of the insulation for a term of thirty days. Besides this they were required to attend more to the requirements of the telegraph companies as regards the route to be taken, the proportion of slack, &c. Thus by degrees the manufacture was improved, and the cables laid under conditions more favourable to their durability and maintenance. Latterly the steps necessary for maintenance have been more generally acknowledged, and repairing ships accepted as a necessity from the commencement of the work on nearly all lines, whilst on those most advanced in this direction, such as the Government Persian Gulf line, a proper dockyard with several tanks supplied with sheds, pumping arrangements, &c., in which cable can be properly overhauled, repaired, or kept in stock, forms a part of the establishment. The result has been that as faults have occurred they have been in most cases repaired, and the dangers to which cables are exposed have come gradually to light, and are successively provided against.

Even without the information so afforded, it seems difficult to imagine the sanguine and confident tone of those, who in the days of little knowledge, saw no difficulty in an insulated telegraph wire thrown into the sea, and traversing hundreds of miles, remaining in perfect working order, and free from every danger for a long term of years. It would seem rather hazardous to a reflective mind to expose even a common rope to such an ordeal; *a fortiori*, how much more hazardous and hopeless must have appeared the chances of preserving not only the continuity of a rope, but the perfection of a thin coating of gutta-percha round a small copper wire, with the knowledge that a wound as big as a pinhole would ruin the whole line—for in those days a cable, at least in deep water, that would not work, was a cable lost.

The novelty of the enterprise may be said to have caused such enthusiasm as to outrun prudence, and after submarine cables had been successful in shallow seas, and had been repaired and maintained, it was thought that everything was easy. Further failures and further difficulties were experienced and overcome, until submarine telegraphs have settled down to a state in which cables are maintained or abandoned according to circumstances. A mass of information has thus been gradually accumulating, and which points out the dangers which, formerly unknown or ignored, were totally unprovided for on the earlier works. The experience gained still shows dangers against which further precautions are necessary.

Looking generally back at the dangers to which a cable laid has been exposed, we have first the development of minute faults of manufacture. A careful system of testing during manufacture has enabled the manufacturers to reduce these to a very small risk. Next we have chance of damage by anchors, met by heavier cables and deviations in the route of the cable round anchorages; but this difficulty, though one of the earliest encountered, is far from being entirely overcome. For anchorage by fishing vessels extends into considerable depth of water, and has been found a formidable difficulty on the cost of North America both by the Anglo-American and Direct United States Companies. Disturbances of the bottom have occurred where the cable has become sunk in the ground suddenly, and breaking it, the broken part has been buried. This has occurred both in shallow and deep water. Cables have also frequently been found chafed through on rough ground in depths far greater than it was previously thought motion existed. Indeed, these faults have occurred at such a depth in some cases—some 900 fathoms—that it has been suspected that a kind of spring of water must have existed, playing constantly on a short length of the cable.

These dangers of ground can only be met by deviations, as no surveying, however minute, could possibly find them out. For instance, in the Persian Gulf, three months after the cable was laid, a section failed; on grappling near the fault the cable broke, rather than come out of the ground, in about 15 fathoms with a soft mud bottom, and 13 miles were thus suddenly buried, though to a less extent. In the Bay of Biscay, in 1,500 fathoms, a cable suddenly failed about two months after laying, and 8 miles were found buried deeper, and deeper up to the fault, which was sunk beyond recovery. The cable was repaired and deviated but not enough, for the next year the same thing occurred. It was further deviated and has since remained intact.

But beyond the natural dangers of rocks, hard ground and edges, shifting mud, or volcanoes, there exist the far more interesting faults caused by the attacks of marine life. The Teredo has long been a subject of discussion, but it appears that it is only one of the many creatures which attempt to interrupt communication, and not unfrequently with success. As regards this insect and the barnacle, Mr. Mance made some interesting experiments in the Persian Gulf on some lengths of gutta-percha and india-rubber covered wire. Mr. Mance placed four specimens under water in Kurrachee Harbour. One of india-rubber (Hooper's) core without external wire, and one with external wires but with one wire left out; one of gutta-percha covered wire without external wire, and one the same but with external sheathing. On recovery after nearly ten months Mr. Mance thus describes the result:

The core of the gutta-percha cable was riddled by borers, he conductor being exposed in most cases; there were probably a hundred perforations in this piece, the teredo usually approaching the core through the space caused by a missing guard.

The length of bare gutta-percha core lying alongside the foregoing piece had but *five* borer holes in it; it was otherwise uninjured, as the barnacles grow *round* gutta-percha core, adapting themselves to the form of the core without cutting into it to any dangerous extent.

The piece of bare india-rubber core had not a single borer perforation, but was found to contain a number of very remarkable faults towards the end which had rested in shallow water. The rubber was notched as neatly and regularly as if the injury had been done with a sharp knife, but in a few instances the piece of india rubber was found remaining in the notch, the conductor being in nearly every case exposed. In the neighbourhood of these faults the core was thickly covered with barnacles, and it is possible that these peculiar injuries have been caused by some marine animal feeding on the barnacles, which attach themselves to the core, and which I understand are greedily devoured by fish. The barnacles adhere very tightly to india-rubber that it would be difficult for a marine animal to remove them without tearing away a portion of the rubber. Bare india-rubber core is more susceptible to injury from barnacles than bare-gutta-percha. As the barnacle grows, the base of the shell cuts into the yielding rubber, a second shell attaches itself to the side of the first, the growth of the circumference proceeds towards the conductor, and eventually the sharp edge of one of the cluster reaches the copper wire.

The piece of india-rubber cable tested perfect; but on examination, after stripping off the guards, about a dozen marks were discovered showing, that the borers had been at work. In no case, however, had the teredo succeeded in penetrating to the conductor. Many of the borers in the gutta-percha were still alive; but not having been fortunate enough to secure a living specimen in the india-rubber, I am unable to say if the teredo were still at work at these marks.

Briefly to sum up the results of the experiment:

Gutta-percha or india-rubber core, without any covering is not so liable to damage from borers as core partly protected by imperfect sheathing. Bare india-rubber core is liable to damage from barnacles to a greater extent than gutta-percha, in consequence of its yielding nature, but on the other hand, the teredo will attack bare gutta-percha and usually leave bare india-rubber untouched.

Gutta-percha cable, the sheathing of which is much corroded or imperfect, so that the guards do not rest closely together, is utterly unfit for localities infested by the teredo.

But besides these there appears to be another enemy of a more vigorous nature, and which, unlike the borers, does not go slowly and steadily undermining his victim's health, but makes a manly, straightforward attack on him, injuring him at one blow. This is the saw-fish. Cables on the coast of Brazil, and also between the Penang and Singapore, have been thus attacked. Thus Mr. Warren, in speaking at the Society of Telegraph Engineers, and alluding to the faults in the cable of the Western Brazilian Company, near Para, says:

There is one source of mischief to cables from marine life which I believe is a novelty, at least I am not aware of any similar instance being recorded. During the laying of the cable between Para and Cayenne, the cable was buoyed about thirty-five miles from Cayenne for the purpose of attaching a T-piece junction towards Demerara. When we proceeded the next day, after completing the section from Para to Cayenne, to form a junction to connect it with the Demerara cable, and picked up the buoyed end, we found the cable had gone down in insulation from a fault which, by tests, we localised to be about 126 miles from Para. We had to lift it for repairing, and within a length of thirty miles, we found no less than six faults, each of which contained fragments of a bony nature, which we supposed were caused by the bite of some marine animal, as the teeth were left in the cable. As these faults appeared after the cable was laid, we could not explain how a fish could attack a cable in this way. We removed these faults, and the cable was then as good as ever. We went out there again at the beginning of the present year (1875), when we found the cable faulty again in the same place, or about 129 miles from Para, and here we found two faults similar to the former ones, and produced by the same means and in the same way. We subsequently had occasion to go to the same spot again in July, when we picked up three more faults within 150 miles of Para. In one fault there was found a very large piece of hard bony substance about 1½in in length, the part in the cable measuring something like 1 in, round. We were at loss to account for these faults at first or to identify the tooth or tusk-like instrument with that of any fish we had seen, but when we got to Demerara we and no hesitation in attributing it to the teeth of the saw-fish which exists plentifully in the water along the more northern portions of the Brazilian coast. Since last August another serious fault was localised about 130 miles from Para. These fish are known to inhabit that portion of the water and, do what we will to remove the faults, they are sure to occur again.

With regard to the fault in the Penang and Singapore cable, laid in 1870, and which broke down three months after it was laid, the fault was in 30 fathoms, 222 miles from Singapore.

Mr. Frank Buckland, to whom the piece of cable containing the fault had been handed, with the view of his detecting the nature of the enemy, gives the following opinion:

I confess I was exceedingly puzzled with this most difficult problem. The hole towards the spectator is two thirds larger than it is on the opposite side. If it had been an ordinary fish, such as a sharke there ought to have been the marks of a bite on both sides of the cable, namely, of a tooth in both the lower and upper jaws. This would, therefore, must of necessity have been made by a fish having but one tooth, and one tooth only; but what fish is there that has only one tooth? For several weeks I kept the specimen on my mantle-piece, and was constantly thinking over the puzzle. At last one day I hit it off, all in a minute. On going round my museum I observed with most intense interest a beak or saw of a sawfish (*pristus antiquorum*), presented to me by Dr Day, Inspector of Indian Fisheries, the fish having been taken in the Andaman Islands. "That's the fellow," I said to myself, "that made the hole in Mr. Latimer Clark's telegraph cable," so taking one of the teeth out of the beak of the sawfish, I placed a spare portion of the telegraph cable on the table and struck the end of the tooth with a mallet, and immediately produced a wound almost, I may say exactly similar, to that found on the Penang telegraph cable. My theory is, therefore, very simple, and I think is correct, namely, that the perpetrator of the wound was a big sawfish. The cable lay quiescent at the bottom of the sea, when one day a sawfish came by hunting for his dinner. The mode which the sawfish adopts to get his food is, I believe, by waving his saw horizontally right and left, and turning up the mud or sand in order to dislodge the delicate-bodied marine creatures on which he subsists. His teeth will tell us he cannot eat hard substances. When thus engaged in his submarine digging, the sawfish suddenly came across the telegraph cable. His beak getting entangled in it, he gave it an extra blow and a smash downwards, and finally getting enraged, hit so hard that one of his teeth went between the outer wires through the hempen rope, and then through to the gutta-percha, injuring the wires. These various substances probably then held the tooth somewhat tightly. The fish then struggled and broke his tooth short off, leaving a bit of it actually embedded in the cable among the wires.

Faults occur almost daily in telegraph cables. The telegraph companies keep the nature of these faults as much as possible secret for fear of depreciating the value of the company's shares. There cannot be a more short-sighted policy. The more the nature of the faults that occur is made known the more probable is it that cables will be designed which will guard against the repetition of such faults, and will protect the insulated wire against these natural enemies.

THE TURKISH AND INDIAN EMPIRES.

(Vanity Fair.)

Servia is now occupied by a Russian army with a Russian general, to which the disheartened and defeated Servians are compelled, under the penalty of death, to supply recruits. There can be no honest negotiation for peace until that Russian army has evacuated Servia.

The British Foreign Minister has announced that he has instructed Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador at Constantinople to apply for justice on those who countenanced and carried out the over-severe punishment of the insurgent Bulgarian districts, by those whose passions had been roused on seeing 200 Musculmans massacred in cold blood.

Justice cannot be done between the Turks and Bulgarians until the authors of the insurrection—not Bulgarians—who instigated the massacre of these Musculmans have been sought out; any measure short of this, or of which this is not a preliminary, is a mere mockery.

If Turkey is to be partitioned, let her know it and let her have a fight for her existence. If the Turks in Europe are to be exterminated or driven out, declare it to them, and let them stand on their defence. This, at least, would be the fair and manly way of acting. There is something intelligible in the cry, "Drive the Ottomans across the Bhosphorus!" but to hold down a people, to possess no desire to exterminate them, yet to render their position intolerable, to let them be driven into a panic of alarm, to call them to the strictest account for what some among them have done under circumstances of the most extreme provocation, to put aside all inquiry into the character of the agents employed for provocation, and to do all this for the furtherance of the objects of the Power who originally instigated all the disturbance, is the very infatuation of cowardice and treachery; and it is downright insanity when it is done to aid the purposes of the same Power whose avowed end is to succeed to the inheritance of the British Empire in India.

There never was a more transparent falsehood than that which insinuates that the Russian army now in Servia is making war in Turkey contrary to the wish, and without the knowledge, of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Every fact contradicts it. The officers and men have received supplies of money and passports from their Government to enable them to go thither. They have their arms, they wear their uniforms, not a word of remonstrance or disapproval has been uttered, but a threat of recall has been put forward, that these are the revolutionary spirits of Russia, whom their Government cannot control, and whom it is glad to get rid of. This is as futile a falsehood as the other.

No doubt many Russians detest the iron yoke under which they groan at home. But the character of the Russian officer is well known. Brought up in the tradition of a race where father is a spy on son, son on father, brother on brother, almost invariably luxurious or even debauched in habits, usually needy and in debt, he is the very last man in the world to feel, indeed he is unable to feel, the chivalrous sentiments or the high aspirations which may and have inspired other nations in Europe.

His ambition is for personal aggrandisement and personal indulgence. His character and his capacity are duly registered and known to the secret police. He may have dreamed some wild vague dreams of universal communism, but they are only a motive power, as offering him license and the shaking off restraint, and they never prompt the daring which would excite a Frenchman or an Italian to defy his rulers.

To that class of men the Russian Cabinet says: "Be our slaves for a time, and at last we will give you the world,' and this bargain is accepted. If any national Solav spirit exists among the Russians, it has been manufactured for the occasion by their Government, and their Government has it well in hand. It is with the Russian army occupying Servia, and with the Russian Government which is making war on Turkey, that we have to count.

The various agitators of all kinds who have for some weeks been disturbing England have not succeeded in touching the heart of the nation. None of the popular cries have gained their desire. Mr. Gladstone's proposal to emulate Russia's deeds of humanity in Khiva, Circassia, and Poland has only indefinitely postponed the chances of his return to office. The great public instructor has snubbed Mr. Lowe for proposing an autumn Session. Mr. Merriman, whoever he may be, has not excited more popular enthusiasm than his name sake in a circus; Canon Liddon is not yet canonised; and the *Daily News* has not increased its advertisements. To their honour be it said, nearly all the Press have protested against the madness of the hour, and there is the wholesome corrective of falling funds and a probably rising income-tax staring the oratorical vestryman in the face, if the proposals which he loves to hear himself utter at his public meetings are really carried into effect.

Nevertheless, the oratorical vestryman has so far served the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, that the Emperor has been emboldened to propose, as the last rumour has it, that his army should occupy Bulgaria as well as Servia. This has been denied, but it is the real aim and object. This is the position that Lord Derby has now to face, consequently it is necessary to examine Lord Derby's antecedents.

These were his words to his constituents at King's Lynn when he was at the Foreign Office as Lord Stanley at the time of the Candian insurrection, and after he had assured Fuad Pacha, then in England, of his determination to uphold the Ottoman Empire—

"I do not understand the determination of our old statesmen to uphold the Turkish rule whether right or wrong. I think we are making ourselves enemies of races which will very soon become in Eastern countries dominant races, and I think we are keeping back countries by whose improvement we shall be great gainers."

The consequences of these words were, that the Porte cut itself adrift from the British Foreign Office, sent an ultimatum to Athens, stopped recruiting there for the Cretan insurgents, and put down the insurrection at once.

Again, as anyone who looks at the Servian Blue-Book of 1867 will see, Lord Stanley, on the 11th December, 1866, sent an insolent despatch to Constantinople, advising the Porte to surrender the Servian fortresses, and approved subsequently, on January 14th, 1867, of the menace addressed by Lord Lyons to the Porte of the 2nd January, 1867. It is he, then, who is, and not remotely, the cause of the present Russian invasion of Servia, by his instrumentality in forcing the evacuation of the strongholds which, if they had been garrisoned by Ottoman troops, would have effectually prevented the present Russian invasion.

Again, to Mr. Bright's deputation he replied that England "never undertook to guarantee the sick man against suicide or sudden death."

The answer to the City of London deputation shows that the Foreign Minister is now brought unexpectedly to look the situation in the face; but it by no means proves that he is able to deal with it.

"Autonomy" for the Bulgarian boors is now admitted to be an impossibility. The enlightened despotism recommended by the *Times*, which means nothing but the Russian occupation of Bulgaria, is not more attractive. What, then, remains to solve the question?

A despatch to St. Petersburg from the British Foreign Office, demanding the unconditional evacuation of Servia by the Russians, would have been the way to preserve the peace of Europe, *and would have been effectual*. Austria would have given it her support, neither Germany nor France would have opposed it, and Russia would have been forced either to comply or to declare an unprovoked war against the Porte, which, in face of the consequent closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, with no fleet and with no credit, and with only a paper army to back the army occupying Servia, she dare not do. But this demand Lord Derby will not dare to make. It is creditable to him that he has not been dismayed by the cry of the mob orators, but great statesman he is not.

The remaining solution to the question is the possibility of an ultimatum being sent from Constantinople to St. Petersburg, such as was sent to Athens in the affair of Candia, demanding that the Russian troops be withdrawn from Servia, and threatening to declare war if the demand be not acceded to.

Those who believe Russia to be strong and Turkey weak will suppose such an idea to be mere insanity. But the same thing was believed at the time of the Cretan insurrection, and yet Russia did not assist Greece and surrendered her position on the whole line.

Assuming the other Powers to be neutral, Russia has no fleet to assail Turkey. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are impregnable, and the Turkish army is as perfectly able to defeat any force Russia would bring to attack the line of advance from Widdin as she was in 1854 at Kalafat, Citate, Oltenitza, and Silistria.

The only danger would be lest she should have allies to hold her down, and to this danger Mr. Gladstone and his followers have opened her eyes.

And this would be certain to ensue. Day by day and hour by hour the indignation of the unfortunate Servians against their Muscovite allies is increasing. Not the people only, but the self-interested men, who first called in those allies, are becoming sensible of the yoke they have placed on their necks. In the event of an honest war, Turkey would have only to remain on the defensive, and watch, and soon there would be internecine war enough in Servia, between Cossack and Serv, to satisfy the most sensational artist of all the illustrated papers.

Meanwhile accounts of the Russian advance towards Constantinople, and Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a cordial alliance with her are being translated into Turkish and Arabic at Bombay. Since the opening of the Suez Canal the tide of Mahomedan travellers between Turkey and India has most enormously increased. The Afghans on the frontier are excited; a battle between England and Islam is believed to be commencing; and disturbances in India mean an income-tax of a shilling in the pound, and the Three Per Cents. down to—where you will. Under these circumstances, the fortune is the very infatuation of cowardice and treachery; and it is downright insanity when it is done to aid the purposes of the same Power whose avowed end is to succeed to the inheritance of the British Empire in India.

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Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Wullutzee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-West Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..Ceylon Observer" Office.
Dinapore.....Cursetji & Dossabhoy.
Ferozepore.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mhow.....Chowk and Alexandra Hotels.
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